REGISTERED No. I—1875

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,319.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	98
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-6 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. "ARCOT," 1,782 Tons, 2,200 H.P., Commander A. Rutherford, R.N.R., on the 23rd October. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The ARCOT is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 22 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 15th October, and on MONDAY, the 18th idem. with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st August, 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. AVA, 2,600 Tons, 346 H.P., Commander J. Paterson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th October 1875.

Oct. 1875.		Oct. 1875	
Leaves BOMBAY	9	Leaves Colombo	18
„ Ratnagherry (Calba devie Bay)	10	„ Galle	19
„ Cannanore	11	„ Negapatam	22
„ Mangalore	12	„ Madras	24
„ Cannanore	13	„ Vizagapatam	27
„ Tellicherry	13	„ Bimlipatam	27
„ Calicut	14	„ Calingapatam	28
„ Beypore	14	„ Gopalpore	29
„ Cochin	15	„ False Point	29
„ Allepey	15	Arrives CALCUTTA	30
„ Tuticorin	17		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer, as the line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Islahden, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands Indian Steamer forward by packet.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchange of Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th October 1875, at 4 P.M.

Oct. 1875.		Oct. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	8	Leaves BUSHIRE	27
„ Kurrachee	12	„ Mahomerah	27
„ Muscat	17	„ Fao	28
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Bushire	19
„ Linga	19	„ Linga	Nov. 5
„ Bushire	20	„ Bunder Abbas	6
„ Fao	23	„ Jask	6
„ Mahomerah	23	„ Guadur	12
Arrive Bussrah	24	„ Kurrachee	12
		„ BOMBAY Arrive	15

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE, CALLING AT KATTAYWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th October 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. "COCONADA," 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Moans, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th October 1875, at 2 P.M. calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder and Okha Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the S. S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avery, as above on TUESDAY, the 12th October 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at—

Hurnee,	Dewghur,
Boria,	Malwan,
Ratnagherree,	Vingorla,
Jaytpoore,	(to a(Panjim) and
Viziad, ooe,	Carwar.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	422	315	84	Without food.
Suez	36	22	6	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-50	

Including Wines.

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
RUM-THA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Steward on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 8, Elphinstone Street.

Bombay, 27th August 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Oct.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2938	460	11th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	3422	400	18th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	3723	450	25th—Southampton.
				Nov.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	1st—Suez, &c.
INDUS	W. B. Andrews	3478	600	8th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th October 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 19th October 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,909 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is to be lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 16th October 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 5th October, 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

From Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Bombay.	Tons H.P.	Saturday.	Saturday.	Wednesday.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	.....	6th	Oct.
EUROPA	2277	424	11th	Sept.	18th	Sept. 16th Nov.
UTO IA	2731	673	9th	Oct.	16th	Oct. 1st Dec.
INDIA	2290	500	23rd	Oct.	30th	Oct. 15th Dec.
M. CEDONIA	2273	466	6th	Nov.	13th	Nov. 5th Jan.

To be followed by regular fortnigh ly sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th September 1875.

S. S. COOMASSIE — NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES AND OTHERS.—The Undersigned give notice that the above Steamer is MORTGAGED to the MERCHANT BANKING COMPANY of LONDON, LIMITED, and that they as Attornies for the Mortgagee, CLAIM POSSESSION of the SHIP and PAYMENT of all FREIGHT due to her.

All persons are hereby cautioned not to pay Freight to any one but Undersigned, or to supply any Goods to the said ship without their order.

ROBERT EWING,
ROBERT BROCK,

Constituted Attornies for The Merchant Banking Company of London, Limited, the Mortgagees of s.s. Coomassie.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co,
No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, 25th September 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M. at their rooms, Military Square No. 1.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, containing grey shirtings, jaconets and printed carries, scarves, 1 case silk damask lining for carriage, 2 cases looking glasses, 10 cases coloured paper, 40 boxes old ports, 3 cases glassware, and 4 cases chimneys.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant at 2 P.M. Messrs Burder on account of whom it may concern will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Dock, account of the underwriters, ex-Bayonnaise—

83 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

A quantity of Boiler Block composition.
500 Pieces White Shirtings.
5 cases Colored Prints.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Best Plated Six, Eight and Twelve Lights Chandeliers, Single and Double Light Hanging Argand Lamps, One, Two and Three Light Wall Shades, One Pair Nine Light Candleabra, Large Looking Glasses, Brougham, Tonjon, &c., at Mazagon, opposite the Hope Hall Family Hotel.

Messrs MENESSE & Company have received instructions to submit to Public Auction on MONDAY, the 18th and TUESDAY, the 19th instant, sale commencing 1 P.M. each day at Mazagon, opposite the Hope Hall Family Hotel, the Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, &c., &c., of a Gentleman changing his residence, consisting of crockeryware, very Handsome carved Blackwood Furniture such as sofa, Conversation and Hall Couches with Spring and Silk Damask Cushions, Round, Card and Dining Tables, Chiffoniers, Teapoy, Large and Small Ottoman with Spring and Silk Damask Cushions, Drawing Room, Arm and without Arm Chairs, Large four Post Bedstead, Screens, Dressing Cabinets, very Handsome Best Plated Six, Eight and Twelve Lights Candlebra with drops Sil gle and Double Light Hanging Argand Lamps with drops, One, Two and Three Lights Wall Shades with drops, one Pair very Handsome Best Plated Nine Light Candlebra with Handsome Blackwood Carved Stand, very Large Handsome Looking Glasses, Pictures of various subjects, Carpets, Table Ornaments, Plaster of Paris Figures with stand, various kind of Plain and Flower spare shades and several other Iron and Wooden Articles for Household use.

Also a collection of nice China Garden Seats, China and earthen Flower Pots with Plants, &c., &c.

One Brougham.
One Tonjon.

Catalogues will be published and the Property will be on view three days previous to the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED, 1 set of very handsome CUTCH WORK SILVER TEA SET, with SILVER TRAY.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET on lower part of Chinchpoogly Hill, within a short distance of Government House, Parell. For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

TO BE LET, a LARGE COMMODIOUS HOUSES, WELL FURNISHED, and has a good GARDEN and NICE COMPOUND, situated at Breach Candy, from the 15th October, to the middle of December 1875. Rent moderate. If taken by an European Gentleman, the rent will be still reduced. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.
No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ENTOMOLOGY.

DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS, 7 ivory handled Knives, &c., with Forceps and Scissors, in Morocco case ..... Rs. 16 0

PINS—Best quality, from KIRBY, BEARD and Co.—

Slender, No. 13	14	inches, per ounce	..... Re.	4 8
„ 14	12	„ „	„	4 0
„ 17	1	„ „	„	5 0
Stronger Nos. 6 and 8	1	½ „ „	„	2 8

CORK SHEETING, for lining, per dozen sheets 5 0

Insect boxes made to order.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE. BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.

EYE GLASSES.

COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS.

Set in Frames of
Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, Gold,
Nickel-plated Steel, Gilt Sterling Silver,
Tortoise-shell.

Assorted for every Degree of Short or Long Sight, and Guaranteed of first quality.

EVERY ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

PASSENGERS for the S. S. TRINACRIA are requested to be on board by NOON TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY). A Steam Launch flying the Company's Flag will be in attendance at the Apollo Bunder from 11 o'clock for the convenience of Passengers going on board.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Wednesday, 6th October.

WANTED, for our Factory at Pallej, a MECHANICAL ENGINEER, having experience in COTTON GINNING and PRESSING.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company (Limited).

NOTICE.—A EUROPEAN, aged 24, wants to WORK his PASSAGE to ENGLAND in any capacity, on Steamer or Sailing Vessel—as Purser's Clerk, Steward or Gentleman's Servant.

Will call personally if required. Apply "W. W." Mazagon Branch Post Office, Bombay.

OCTOBER 1875.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF ELECTRO-PLATED

DOUBLE WALLED ICE JUGS.

These Jugs being formed of 2 vessels (one inside the other,) preserve Iced Drinks, Champagne, Claret Cup, &c., at a low temperature for hours, the chamber between the two vessels acting as a non-conductor of heat.

The designs are elegant, and the Electro-plating of good quality.

Price from Rs. 32 to Rs. 52.

ICE PAILS,
ALL ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 30 to Rs. 49.

ICE PAILS.
GLASS-MOUNTED WITH ELECTRO-PLATE.
Rs. 12 to Rs. 20.

THE LATEST NOVELTY
OAK ICE PAILS,
MOUNTED IN ELECTRO-PLATE,
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.

ICE CLAWS AND TONGS,
From Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 10-8.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.—Under and by virtue of the POWER of SALE in that behalf vested in him by a DEED of MORTGAGE dated the 11th day of July, 1871, and made between SHAIK JAMAL BIN SHAIK SALAWOODIN SHAWLWALA of the one part and RAMCHUNDER BALKRISTNA of the other part, the said Ramchunder Balkrishna has AGREED to SELL the undermentioned property free from incumbrances. ALL PERSONS therefore having CLAIMS to the said property by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, Gift, Lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, Solicitor for the purchaser, at his Office, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort, WITHIN 14 DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the PURCHASE will be COMPLETED without regard to any such claim.

Dated this 5th day of October, 1875.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

All that piece or parcel of LAND or GOVERNMENT GROUND, together with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House erected, built and standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, fronting on the East side of the New Cazee Street, in the Sub-District of Bhooleshwar, and formerly as well as now in the occupation of Gunneshdass Crustnajee, registered in the Books of the Collectors of Land Revenue under No. 929, and as owned by the Municipal Commissioner under No 40, containing by admeasurement 174 and 6-9 of a square yard and 27 feet in breadth and 60 feet in length, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows : that is to say on or towards the East by the said New Cazee Street, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage adjoining to the house now or late of Moola Mahomed bin Mahomed Sallay Nowrungay, and on the South by the house of Shareefa Beebee.

FANCY FLANNELS.

SILK AND WOOL FOR SHIRTS AND SLEEPING SUITS.

NO. 3855, GREY SILK AND WOOL FLANNEL, with Black Stripe, per yard Rs. 2-8.

NO. 3835, GREY SILK AND WOOL FLANNEL, with Black double Stripe, per yard Rs. 2-8.

NO. 3853, GREY SILK AND WOOL FLANNEL, with Narrow Black Stripe, per yard Rs. 2-8.

NO. 3840, WHITE SILK AND WOOL FLANNEL, with Pink double Stripe, per yard Rs. 2-8.

NO. 3851, GREY SILK AND WOOL FLANNEL, with Grey and Orange Stripe, per yard Rs. 2-8.

NO. 3848, GREY SILK AND WOOL FLANNEL, with Pink and Black Stripe, per yard Rs. 2-8.

NO. 3837, GREY SILK AND WOOL FLANNEL, with Blue Pink Stripe, per yard Rs. 2-8.

NO. 3842, WHITE SILK AND WOOL FLANNEL, with Violet and Black Stripe, per yard Rs. 2-8.

NO. 3843, GREY SILK AND WOOL FLANNEL, with Pink Stripe, per yard Rs. 2-8.

NO. 3836, LIGHT PURPLE SILK AND WOOL FLANNEL, with Pink Stripe, per yard Rs. 2-8.

NO 3847, PLAIN LIGHT GREY SILK AND WOOL FLANNEL, per yard Rs. 4-8.

NO. 3841, GREY SILK AND WOOL FLANNEL, with Black double Stripe, per yard Rs. 2-8.

NO. 3839, GREY SILK AND WOOL FLANNEL, with White Stripe, per yard Rs. 2-8.

NO. 3849, WHITE SILK AND WOOL FLANNEL, with Black Pink Stripe, per yard Rs. 2-8.

NO. 3854, WHITE SILK AND WOOL FLANNEL, with Black Stripe, per yard Rs. 2-8.

NO. 3852, PLAIN DARK GREY SILK & WOOL FLANNEL, per yard Rs. 2-8.

NO. 3846, LIGHT GREY SILK & WOOL FLANNEL, with Violet and Black Stripe, per yard Rs. 2-8.

NO. 3838, DRAB FLANNEL SILK & WOOL, with White Pink Stripe, per yard Rs. 2-8.

NO. 3853, GREY SILK & WOOL FLANNEL, with double Black and White Stripe, per yard Rs. 2-8.

ALL WOOL FLANNELS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF PATTERNS, at Re. 1-8, 2-8, and 3 per yard.

CRICKETING FLANNEL, very Superior, Rs. 3-8 and 4 per yard.

FLANNELS FOR DRESSING GOWNS, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

SAXONY FLANNELS, Rs. 2-4 and 2-8 per yard.

WELSH FLANNELS, Re. 1-12, 2-4, 2-8, 2-12 per yard.

IMITATION FLANNELS, Re. 1, 1-4, and 1-8 per yard.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO RS. 10.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, AND 32 & 33, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. ATALANTA, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND in their BILLS of LADING for inspection, and DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS whatever will be admitted under any circumstances unless PASSED by the CAPTAIN before leaving.

LYON & Co.,
Agents for the s. s. Atalanta.

Bombay, 5th October 1875.

THE BANK OF BENGAL will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, on account of the DUSSARA HOLIDAY.

For the Bank of Bengal,
F. A. GILLAM,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK, will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, on account of DASSARA HOLIDAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th October 1875.

NOTICE.—APPLICATIONS will be received by the Undersigned for the OCCUPATION from THIS DAY of PLOTS of GROUND at the COTTON GREEN, COLABA. A deposit of Rupees (10) One Hundred per each plot should accompany the application. This amount will be FORFEITED in case of any EVASION or DELAY in SIGNING the DEED of AGREEMENT or PAYING the FULL AMOUNT of RENT in ADVANCE before the 15th idem.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to

FREDERICK W. STEVENS, C.E.,
Officiating Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 4th October 1875.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE—In pursuance of a REQUISITION in that behalf signed by Thirty-two Shareholders of the Company, Notice is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company is hereby convened to be held at the Registered Office of the said Company, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th October 1875, at 3 P.M. for the purpose of altering the 54th Article of Association of the said Company by striking out the words "One Hundred and Fifty" in the 4th and 5th lines of the printed copies of such 54th Article and inserting in lieu thereof the words "one-fourth;" and for the further purpose of altering the 74th Article of Association of the said Company by striking out all words of the said Article after the words "held by him" in the second line of the printed copies of such article and placing a full stop after the said word "him," so that such 74th Article may be as follows and not otherwise—viz., that "Every Shareholder shall have one vote for every Share in the Company held by him." And for making all alterations (if any) in any of the other Articles of the said Company that it may be necessary or expedient to make in order that they may be consonant with such 54th and 74th Articles when altered as above.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 5th October 1875.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME ENGLISH-MADE BUGGY in EXCELLENT CONDITION. Apply to Mr. GILBERT, Aldridge, Salmon & Co.

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A. A. BORRODAILE,
Collector and President, Ahmedabad Municipality.

Ahmedabad, Collector's Office, 1st October 1875.

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NOW READY.

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Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

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BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
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SETS of SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in case Rs. 50 to 140.
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PAP BOWL and SPOON, in case, Rs. 110 to 150.
CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS, Rs. 30, 35, 42, 44, 48, 50, 58 and 60.
SETS of 6 NAPKIN RINGS.
SETS of MUFFINEERS.
SILVER INKSTANDS.
SILVER MUSTARD POTS.
SILVER FISH COVERS.
SILVER AUGDANS.
SILVER TUMBLERS.
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The Lid contains a compartment, fastened with Lock and Key. The upper Tray is divided for Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c., and contains two Inkstands and a Ruler. The lower Tray is divided into two compartments, and there is space beneath in which to deposit documents, &c.; size 15½ inches by 12 inches by 7½ inches deep. Cash Rs. 45

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½ Tola—½ Tola—1 Tola—2 Tolas—4 Tolas—8 Tolas—16 Tolas ..... } 32 0

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½ Ounce—½ Ounce—1 Ounce—2 Ounces 4 Ounces—8 Ounces ..... }

LADY'S NEW PRESENTATION DIAL LETTER BALANCE. It is made entirely in Ormolu, or Imitation Dead Gold-Work ..... Rs. 16 0
Postage Scale (small size) 10 0
ELECTRIC CALL-BELL—In neat Bronzed or Gilt Metal 10 0

Ink, Inkstands, &c.

Portable Writing Ink, per packet 0 8
Instantaneous Ink Generators, to be had in four Colours, Black, Red, Blue, and Violet, each 1 0
Magic Inkstand, Black or Violet, each 3 0
Magic Inkstand for Pockets ..... Rs. 1 8
Incombustible Fountain Inkstand, Black or Violet, each

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 5TH OCT. 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market displayed more activity than for some time back, the sales having reached 14,000 bales, but prices were unchanged. It seems probable that the slight reaction is merely due to increased buying on the part of spinners, who, from the small quantity they have taken of late, must now be very bare of stock. If this be the case it is scarcely probable that we shall see any important change, supplies being too large to admit of prices being pushed up by any ordinary demand, at all events, not until something more definite is known respecting the American crop. This morning's market opened quiet but steady, probable sales 10,000 bales, actual imports 11,000.

Yesterday's telegram from New York quotes :—Day's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 19,000 ; Day's Exports to Great Britain 9,000 ; Mid Uplands 13½ ; Futures 1/16 higher ; Gold 117½ ; Exchange on London 4·79½ ; Bar Silver 56 1/16.

The General Produce Markets in London yesterday were unaltered in every respect. Wheat is reported 1s. per quarter dearer, the effect probably of the late advices from America.

A withdrawal of £169,000 from the Bank of England took place yesterday, but against this £250,000 has been paid in. This confirms the views which we expressed yesterday that unless a more active demand for Gold sets in than is at present apparent on the face of telegraphic advices, the position of the Bank is sufficiently strong to prevent any immediate advance in the rate of discount.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94½. French Rentes at 104½.

The Directors of the Bank of Bombay at the usual board meeting this afternoon reduced their rates of interest and discount one per cent all round. The change came too late to have any effect on business to-day, but it is not likely to make much if any alteration as even a lower rate than the reduced level has already been discounted in the open market.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has not been a large business doing, but the disposition evinced is more in favour of selling than buying at the present level. Some transactions for future delivery have been reported on the basis of 1s.-10 3-16d. for all this month, 1s. 10 5-16d. for all November, for 3 months sight. Credits and 1-16d. pence per rupee per month higher for later dates. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand			1s. 9d. 13-16	Per Rupee
Do.	6 months' sight		1s. 10d. 7-32	,,
Credits	3	,,	1s. 10d. 5-32 to 3-16	,,
Documents	3	,,	1s. 10d. 7-32	,,

On Calcutta there is nothing doing owing to the holidays there. GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull and values nominally unchanged.

THE SILVER MARKET is quiet with little change of moment. Bank of Bombay's are again a half per cent down, making a decline of 6 per cent since the Government announcement. Land and Press Shares are unchanged. Spinning shares are if anything a trifle steadier, and in some cases the turn in favour of holders.

There has been rather more enquiry for COTTON to-day and some few small purchases of Dhollera descriptions have been made by European firms at previous prices. The General range of values, however, does not admit of an extended business, nor are natives likely to give way until after the holidays.

FREIGHTS by steamer are extremely dull at £1-10 to £1-12 6 for Liverpool and £1-10s. for Trieste and Venice. By sail we do not hear of any business.

PIECE Goods are the same in every respect. Dealers simply operate from hand to mouth and there seems no prospect of improvement for some weeks.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. of Value.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	94
25,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	40 do.	Bank of Bombay	670
5,120	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,140
20,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	250
40,000	98¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	106 xd
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,00	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,130
7,500	15	all	...	Freee Land & Pier Co. Ld	90
3,750	2,00	2 700	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	700
6,000	1,000	all	15 do.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	205

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	21 8 7	0 5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	251
...	£20	10 8 7	4 do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	6 5 7	8 do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	2 11 1	1 do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	19 9 5	15 do.	Do. New Shares	220

PRESS COMPANIES.

15v	5,000	2,250	200 p.s.	Alha Cotton Press Co.	1,500
200	2,000	1,100	50 p.s.	Albert Co., Kurrachee	700
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co	650
1250	1,000	600	...	Alfred Mills (in Nolidite)	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 p.s.	Al Ho Press Co	3,000 xd
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	725
1250	500	all	...	Berar Company (New)	420 xd
1,000	250	all	42 p.s.	Indian Press Co	3 0
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	90
1,000	1,000	all	80 p.s.	Bombay Press	928 xd
250	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	75
500	1,880	all	175 p.s.	Colaba Press Co	4,300
500	1,000	all	50 p.s.	Dhollera P. & G. Co	200
1,000	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,150
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co	2,050
1,000	2,000	15	p.	Franji Cowasji Press Company	385
300	500	all	100 p.s.	French Press Co	450
1,000	1,000	1,000	...	Imperial Press Co	375
3,125	500	350	45 p.s.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co	375
600	2,000	2000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	1,200
120	...	1,500	250 p.s.	Press of W. Press	700
1,000	500	all	100 p.s.	Rassonji Press Co	585
400	500	750	45 p.s.	Scinde Press Co	375 xd
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
150	250	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	200
600	1,000	..	125p.s.	Volkart's United Press Co	825 xd

*For share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100 p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,300
300	2,500	all	150 p.c.	Alliance Spinning	2,600
300	2,000	all	...	Bhowanegur M. & F. Co.	1,400
300	1,000	all	...	Bombay United	1,475
2 600	150	150	10 p.c.	Broach Mills	150
300	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	725
1,000	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Dharumsey Spinning	925
1,500	1,250	all	100 p.c.	Fleming S. W. Co	890
1,400	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Great Eastern	945 xd
1,000	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co	940
700	1,000	800	100 p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,045
...	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	820
800	1,250	all	200	Mapsa Spinning	975
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	850
2,500	1,500	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,030
1,000	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,110
4,000	625	all	60 p.c.	Oriental	625
400	1,250	250	...	Prince of Walespinning	625
1,120	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	Scinde Spinning	960
800	1,000	250	125 p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share.	235

For share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.		
...	96	119½	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	19,500	1500	240 p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,620
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Co's Company	65
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co	625
500	500	300	30 p.s.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	140 xd
3,150	500	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld	85
4,000	50	all	4 p.s	Mechanics' Build'g Co	23
1,000	250	all	20 p.s	Preacher & Co	375
...	250	all	40 p.s	Vegus Patent Slip	35

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Ashton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cutch Mandvee, with fifty dock passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. KHIVA, 1,506 tons, Captain C. J. Perkins, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with China Mail, 1,417½ chests opium, and general cargo.

THE SHIP GALLOWAY, 1,329 tons, Captain J. Machonley, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a cargo of 22,419 Indian maunds salt, 6 bales cotton, and general cargo.

THE S. S. ATALANTA, 1,743 tons, Captain James C. Shaw, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, (September 5th), calling at Port Said and Suez, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. F. L. Brown, and Mr. G. Atherton.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Pearl (s)	Ashton	Cutch, Oct 2
...	Atalanta (s)	Shaw	Liverpool, Sept 6

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Khiva (s)	Ferris	China, &c
...	Galloway	Mackonley	Calcutta

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer Zambesi, to Aden and Suez
Steamer Pearl, to Cutch and Kattiawar
Barque Milo, to Tuticorin and ensang
Barque Emile de Girardin, to Calcutta
Brig Rose ata Scinde, to Colombo and Colombo
Steamer Ava, to Coast and Calcutta
Steamer Cashmere, to P Gulf via Kurrachee

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
2	Mandovie	.....	Havre
...	Empordhan	.....	Calcutta

DAILY IMPORTS—OCTOBER 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona s, 2 cases tobacco, Killick, Nixon and Co

FROM LONDON.

Delhi s, 3 cases cochineal, Joosub Allarakhia
Pekin s, 3 cases cochineal, Joosub Allarakhia
Phrenologist, 75 cases watches, Forbes and Co

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 175 cases brandy, Dastille and Co

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s, 24 cases corks and 6 hogsheads claret, D S Kemp and Co ; 5 cases brandy, Cowa-jee Manockjee and Sons

DAILY EXPORTS.— OCTOBER 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s, 330 cwts coir yarn, Canjee Lilladhur ; 210 cwts coir yarn, Mowjee Dayal ; 125 cwts coir yarn, Khetsey Dhurumsey ; 170 cwts coir yarn, Malcee Mooljee ; 195 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 190 cwts galls, Mathoorabas Nuthoo ; 175 cwts hemp, Veerjee Jairam ; 50 bales rags and 175 cwts hemp rope, Toolseedas Cullianjee ; 18 bales wool, Scorjee Bhimjee ; 21 bales wool, Pranjee Vusta ; 35 bales wool, Shugormull Surdarmull ; 25 bales wool, Khimjee Veerbhan ; 30 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow ; 95 bales wool, Mahamed Allana ; 35 bales wool, Jeewraj Dewjee ; 21 bales cotton, Jairam Dayall ; 137 bales cotton, Bhugwanjee Chuturbhooz ; 81 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee and Co ; 180 bales cotton, Tricompee Narandass ; 83 bales cotton, Geordhurlall Futtaychund ; 63 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 30 bales wool, Topun Enderjee ; 51 bales rags, Antoba Rahbalee wool, Topun Enderjee ; 51 bales rags, Antoba Rahwanjee ; 577½ cwts hemp, Sivram Khoosalchund ; 254 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 400 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 37 bales cotton, Bhowan Ramjee ; 45 bales cotton and 10 bales rags, Pragjee Toolseedas ; 16 bales wool, Nebraj Natomal s ; 17 bales wool, Lekhraj Jaithanund ; 225 bales rags, Mathoora-bas Vithuldas
Bolhara s, 212 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 150 bales wool, Cullianjee Pitamber

FOR LONDON.

Clara s, 330 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co
Bokhara s, 100 cwts horns, Nanseebhoy Allarkhia ; 32 cwts horns and 67 cwts poppy seed, Joosuf Lateef ; 1 package woollen carpets W Nicol an Co ; 75 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow ; 16 cwts horns, Dawood hoy Hassam ; 12 cwt horns and 2 cases P feathers, H N Mamed

FOR TRIESTE.

Aretusa s, 425 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co
Zambesi s, 51 bales hides, 40 chests lac, and 42 bales gunnies, P and O Co

FOR VENICE.

Aretusa s, 150 bales cotton, Knoop and Co
Zambesi s, 79 bales hides and 49 bundles tamarind, P and O Co

FOR ODESSA.

Aretusa s, 245 bales cotton, Knoop and Co

FOR LEGHORN.

Zambesi s, 5 cases corals, P and O Co

FOR ANCONA.

Zambesi s, 30 bales hides, P and O Co

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Zambesi s, 33 bales gunny bags, P and O Co

FOR SUEZ.

Aretusa s, 11 bags gingelly seed, Ags Mowed Dodusty
Zambesi s, 485 chests indigo, P and O Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s, 135 cwts red raisins, Goolam Hoosen Jan Mamed ; 9½ chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 19 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s, 14 chests opium, Tarrachund Luckmeechan

HIGH COURT.—6TH OCTOBER.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.)

Motion for Hearing

545-75—Prescot and Winter—The Merchants Banking Co v John Graham—Chalk and Turner (fixed especially.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS —OCTOBER 2.

Meadows, Surg-Major, Bombay 68th Light Infantry, on Med Cert, from Mhow

OCTOBER 3.

Adams, Lieut, Bombay 1/2nd Queen's, on duty, from Bangalore
Harris, Major, Bombay 1st Lancers, on leave, from Poona
Beale, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Queen's, on leave, from Ahmednuggur

OCTOBER 4.

Forgett, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Surat
Francis, Lieut, Bengal 39th R gt, on leave, from Dugshai
Pennington, Captain, Bengal 13th Lancers, on leave, from Mooltan
Macnaghten, Major, Bombay 2nd Light Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.

OCTOBER 5.

Lucas, Lieut-Col, Bombay R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad
Worgan, Colonel, Bombay R A, on duty, from Poona

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 2.

Smart, Major, Bombay R A, on duty, to Aden
Howard, Lieut, Bombay R A, on duty, to Aden

OCTOBER 5.

Macnaghten, Major, Bombay 2nd Light Cavalry, on duty, to Deesa

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 2.)

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr Samuel Mack Smylie, Surveyor, 3rd grade, passed by the 1st or Lower Standard Vernacular Examination laid down in G O Mill. ry Dept. No 1134, dated 9th Sept 1864.

Mr Richard Rundall Dickinson, Asst Surveyor, 4th grade, is granted leave of absence for six months from 10th to 31st Oct 1875, inclusive, under Chapter XII, Section IV, of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr John Oliver Pereira, Asst Surveyor, 4th grade, is granted leave of absence from 29rd Sept to 15th Dec 1875, inclusive, under Sections 54 and 55, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

The following Assts of the Junior Branch of the Topographical Survey have passed in the Lower Standard, in Hindustani, in accordance with G O G O No 448, dated 23rd Sept 1864 :—

Mr G A McGill, Surveyor, 2nd grade.
Mr R Graham, Asst Surveyor, 4th grade.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr T Rimmey, Asst Surveyor, 1st grade has passed a successful examination in the Lower Standard in Hindustani.

Mr J F McCarthy, Asst Surveyor, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 om 23rd inst to 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

Mr C W Macdougall, Asst Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month from the forenoon of the 24th to the 30th inst, both days inclusive.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY

Maj A H E Campbell having been appointed to officiate as Military Secretary to the Resident, Lt-Col A D Clay, 3rd Regt, or Palamcottah Light Infantry, is nominated, with the concurrence of Maj-Genl Blake, Comdg H S Force, to officiate temporarily as Cant Maj, Secunderabad without prejudice to his military duties.

2. With reference to the above, Lt-Col Clay received charge of the Cant Mag's office from Maj Campbell on the afternoon of the 6th inst, Lt-Col Clay will, while so employed, exercise such civil and criminal powers as were vested in his predecessor.

The changes in the Berar Commission consequent on Mr C Hordern's return from privilege leave, published in Notification No 851, dated 7th inst, will have effect from the afternoon of the 6th ultimo, instead of the 6th inst, as therein stated.

Maj-Gen C Bourbel, R E, Officiating Engr to Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, reported his departure on the forenoon of the 7th Sept 1875, on two months' privilege leave, notified in G O No 2000 of 31st Aug 1875, and Mr T B B Saunders, Offg Depy Consulting Engr, assumed charge as Offg Consulting Engr at Lucknow on the forenoon of the same day.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Military Works.

Lt S C Turner, R E, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani as required by P W Code, Chapter II Section IV, para 22, on the 16th Sept 1875.

Barrack Sergt J Russell, Meerut Division, Military Works, is granted three months' sick leave on medical certificate from 24th Jul 1875.

Mr R Dinwiddie, Accountant, 4th grade, Office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 6th Sept 1875.

The usual preparatory leave to appear before the Departmental Board at Bangalore, is granted to Lt F J Day, R E, Asst Engr 2nd grade, from th 23rd inst.

The privilege leave of absence granted in Notification No 2 of 30th ult from the last to Maj Edmonds, Suptdg Engr, 7th Circle, Military Works, will have effect from 16th July 1875, on which date he availed himself of the same.

With reference to Superintending Engr's Notification No 39, dated the 16th inst, Mr Supervisor Southern, attached to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, availed himself of the privilege leave, from the forenoon of 15th inst.

Priv lege leave for one month has been grant d to Sergt E Hackway, Overseer, Lucknow Division, Military Works of which he availed himself from the forenoon of 15th inst

With reference to Notification No 65, dated 29th July 1875, from Supg Genl, Military Works, Barrack Sergt T Lyons joined the 1st Allahabad Division, Military Works, on he 15th inst.

With refe rence to Suptdg Engr's Notification No 37, of 4th Sept 1875, Mong Capt D McLeod, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Meerut Division, Military Works, availed himself of fifty days' privilege leave on the 15th inst.

With reference to Notification No 72 of 24th Aug 1875, by the Insp Genl, Military Works, Mr R Berry, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, left the Meerut Divisio , Military Works, on the afternoon of 29th Sept 1875, in order to join the 5th Circle, Military Works.

Mr T Lobb, C E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the 2nd Jhelum Bridge to the Dhollera Division, Military Works. He left the former on the 13th inst afternoon, and reported his arrival in the latter on the 20th idem.

DIRECTOR OF STUD ARTHUR RAILWAYS.

The services of Mr J McArthur, temporary Overseer, 1st grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, being no longer required, are dispensed with.

With reference to Director's Notification No 125 of the 22nd July Mr W Clarke, Ex Engr, 1st grade, has been placed in charge of the current duties of the office of the Engr-in C of the Western Rajpootana State Railway during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J Collet, or until further orders.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to Notification No 137 of 16th Aug last, by the Director of State Railways, Mr S Sayer assumed charge of the Locomotive Dept, Rajpootana State Railway, on 1st Sept 1875.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Lt C C C Barlow, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, reported his return to duty from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No 8 of 22nd June 1875, on the forenoon of the 18th inst.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr A H Ten Brocke, Head Accountant, Office of Controller of Accounts, is granted thirty one days' privilege leave, with effect from the 4th proximo, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

Mr T C Marshall, temporary Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, Ghotkee Division, is granted privilege leave for twenty-three days, with effect from the date he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

Mr R Gatterell, temporary Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, is granted leave without allowance for one month from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

Mr R Wilson, temporary Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Upper Scinde to the Mooltan Dist.

Capt T Gracey, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, transferred to this line in Director of State Railways' Notification No 147, dated 31st Aug 1875, reported his arrival at Mooltan, on the forenoon of this date, and is posted to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, October 2.)

BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Surg J B Gaffney, Civil Surg and Asst to the Depy Comr of the Upper Godavari Dist, having reported his return from the furlough granted him, is allowed 21 days' subsidiary leave to join his appointment.

Surg Gaffney reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties in the Upper Godavari District, from Su g A E Dalgairns, Offg Civil Surg and Asst to the Depy Comr, on the 13th ins, before noon.

Maj W G Ward, appointed to officiate as Supt Govt School of Industry and Central Jail, Jubbulpore, reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties at Jubbulpore from Capt H H R Hallett, Offg Supt, on the 27th ultimo, before noon.

The privilege leave granted to Sub Or F L Maunsell, Depy Comr of Wardha by N tification No 349, dated 24th ultimo, is extended to 2 months and 19 days.

Mr H C Tyndale, Asst Comr, Chanda, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of Wardha, from the date he may take charge of the Wardha t ist from Mr H C Williams, C S, Offg Depy Comr.

Mr H C Williams, C S, Asst Comr, Raipur, is temporarily transferred to Chanda.

Mr R Obbard, C S, Asst Comr, Raipur, is transferred to Wardha.

Mr G Thomson, President, High School, Jubbulpore, is appointed to officiate as Inspr of Schools, Northern Circle, during the absence on leave of Mr J Cundall, on until further orders.

Mr W Young, 1st Asst Master, Jubbulpore High School, is appointed to officiate as President of the High School, vice Mr Thomson, or until further orders.

Mr Firth, 2nd Asst Master, is appointed to officiate as 1st Asst Master of the High School, Jubbulpore, from the time that Mr Young officiates as President of the High School, and until further orders.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, September 30.)

BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

Maj W G Watsfield, Depy Comr, Hazara, has obtained privilege leave of absence for thirty days, with effect from the afternoon of the 21 t Sept 18 5.

Capt T J C Plowden, Asst Comr, Murdan, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of Hazara, during Maj Waterfield's absence on leave.

Capt T J C Plowden, Offg Depy Comr, Hazara, is vested with the powers described in Section 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr T W H Tolbert, Offg Depy Comr, Jhang, has obtained privilege leave of absence for seventy-one days, with effect from the afternoon of the 21st Sept 1875.

Maj A F F Hawkes, Asst Comr, Jullundur, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of Jhang, during Mr Tolbert's absence on leave.

Capt R Warburton, Asst Com, Peshawar, is appointed to the charge of the Yusafzai sub-division of that dist, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th Sept 1875, during Capt Plowden's absence in Hazara.

In continuation of "Punjab Government Gazette" Order No 3192, dated 31st Aug 1875, Mr W H H Merk, Bengal Civil Service whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt, is appointed tea an Asst Comr of the 3rd class and posted to the Rawalpindi dist.

The services of Mr D L M Mackay, who was posted to the Rawalpindi dist by the above notification, have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Comr of the Central Provinces.

Surg C W Calthrop, Offg Professor Lahore Medical School, will perform the duties of Civil Surg of Jullundur during the Medical School vacation.

"Punjab Government Gazette" Order No 3235, dated 10th Sept 1875, is hereby cancelled.

Mr C M Carne, 2nd Master Lahore Dist School, has been declared to have passed the examination in Hindustani prescribed for officers of the Educational Dept.

Mr G W Rivaz, Asst Comr, Ferozepore, is invested, under the provisions of Section 223 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with power to try summarily all the offences mentioned in Section 260 of the said Code.

Mr J D Staines, Head Master Lahore District School, is appointed to officiate as Asst Professor of the Lahore Govt College, in succession to Lechuman Das, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th Aug 1875.

Mr E O H Tronson, Dist Supt of Police, Rohtak, has obtained two months' privilege certificate, with effect from the 7th inst. under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr H H G Rotton, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, Delhi, is appointed to carry on the current duties of the Office of Dist Supt of Police, Rohtak, vice Mr Tronson, on leave, or until further orders.

The forty-five days' privilege leave granted to Mr R D Bayley, Ex Engr, in Punjab Govt, Irrigation Branch, Notification No 3846 E I dated 6th Sept 1875, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr G M R Field, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the 3rd Division, Bari Doab Canal, is allowed sixty-two days' privilege leave, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st Aug 875.

This cancels Punjab Govt, Irrigation Branch, Notification No 3883 E I of 8th July 1875.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mails close.	After
United Kingdom	Oct. 11	...	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 11	...	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 11	...	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 16	...	5 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 19	...	5 P.M.	No after packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 25	...	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 25	...	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 19th May last, it is notified that, as on and after the 4th October next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 5-30 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as erun—

7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday ..... Oct. 11	Monday	Oct. 25
,, ... 18	,, ...	

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Packet of Patterns not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and allowers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked to the contrary, be forwarded to destination by any other route and conformintations conditions, be forwarded vis Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste is as follows* :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rates per ½ oz.
	Annas	Pies. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8 8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4 9 0

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Oct. 19	Tuesday	Nov. 1
,, ...	,, 26		

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the steamers touch at Gunder, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail will be despatched on every *Friday* during the fair season.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday ..... Oct. 16 | Saturday ..... Nov. 13

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION

Supplement Mails.

Monday ..... Oct. 25

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company ; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's vessels, is henceforward from 4 annas for each half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Lagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

No. 142 of 1875.

PUBLIC MEETING.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, 5th Oct. 1875.

IN consequence of a REQUISITION made to me by the Honourable E. W. RAVENSCROFT and H. E. YACOMB, Esq., ex-officio Trustees of the undermentioned fund, I hereby CONVENE a PUBLIC MEETING at the TOWN HALL on FRIDAY next, the 8th instant, at 5 P.M., to consider whether the whole or part of the residue of the "East Indian Famine Relief Fund of 1874" should be applied to relieve the distress occasioned by the recent floods at Ahmedabad.

NANA MOROJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MARRYAT—October 2nd, at Nutfield, Surrey, the wife of Captain Ernest Lindsay Marryat, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WATSON—October 4th, at Bombay, James Watson, pensioned Chief Inspector of Markets, Munic pality of Bombay, aged 73 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CROSTHWAIT—September 27th, at Rupar, Punjab, the wife of Thomas P S Crosthwait, C E, of a son
LARSEN—September 28th, at Delhi, the wife of J A Larsen, of a daughter
WODDS—September 29th, at Doddpore, Kheroe, Oudh, the wife of Mr F E Wodds, Sub-Engineer, Northern Bengal State Railway, of, a daughter.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1875.

THE Government of India was supposed to have under its serious consideration, some little time ago, the propriety of establishing an Official Journal ; and some of our contemporaries took it very much to heart that such a project should have been even seriously discussed. We did not take much interest in the matter, because it seems to us to be of no consequence to independent newspapers whether or not the Government is represented in the press by a journal specially devoted to its interests. The province of a real journalist is not intruded upon in any way by the editor of an avowedly official paper ; for no sooner is it known that a paper is "inspired" than its opinions cease to carry any weight with the public. Every newspaper in India of good standing must be indebted more or less to the servants of Government for leading articles on political and military affairs ; and one great advantage of the existence of a free press in this country is that it provides civilians and military men who have the inclination and the capacity to think about something else besides the daily routine of their work with the means of expressing reflections suggested by experience and study on

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

INVESTITURE OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

ALLAHABAD, 5TH OCT.

The following native noblemen will be made K.C.S.I.'s at the approaching investiture at Calcutta. The Maharaja of Purneah, Raja Mahun Kasserao Holkar, brother of Maharaja Ranoodeep Singh, Commander-in-Chief, Nepaul; Gunpatrao Kirkey, Dewan of Gwalior; Faiz Ali Khan, Minister of Kotah.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

It is very probable that Major-General Haines succeeds Lord Napier of Magdala.

THE NEW DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BERAR.

Rao Sahib Narain Bhai Dhankidar, Principal of the Poona Training College, has been appointed to the vacant Directorship of Public Instruction, Berar.

Cold weather has set in.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINA DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, 5TH OCT.

Mr. Wade has notified to the Foreign Legations at Pekin that his negotiations with the Chinese authorities have averted the prospect of immediate war.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has returned to England from the Cape.

Chinese agents have arrived in Vienna for the purpose of purchasing smooth-bore bronze guns.

THE CARLIST WAR.

Latest advices from the seat of war in Spain state that the Carlists are displaying renewed activity and are bombarding Pampeluna and St. Sebastian.

RESIGNATION OF THE SERVIAN MINISTRY.

BELGRADE, 4TH OCT.

The Servian Ministry has resigned. The Legislature supports the pacific policy of Prince Milan.

The Foreign Consuls have been instructed to remain at Mostar.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 4TH OCT.

A decree has been issued by the Sultan which suppresses a fourth part of the tithes and promises fiscal reforms.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 4TH OCT., AFT.

The Bombay Mails of the 10th ultimo were delivered in London on the 2nd instant.

LONDON, 4TH OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera..... 4 11/16d.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 94

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872.... 104½

The sum of £250,000 has been paid into the Bank of England, and the sum of £169,000 has been withdrawn from the same Bank, destination unknown.

Arrivals—Richard Rylands and Beanu Uambs.

It is said to have been decided to open the South Indian Railway line from Madura to Tuticorin and Tinnevelly early in December next.

The State Railway line from Ajmere to Nusseerabad is, the *Pioneer* hears, to be opened as soon as the rains have ceased and the line has been examined.

The new Jumna bridge at Agra is not yet quite ready for traffic—one of its approaches being incomplete—but will probably be opened by the 1st of November.

It is stated, but not on very reliable authority, that Sir Frederick Goldsmid, of Indo-Persian Telegraph fame, will obtain the seat in the India Council vacant by Sir Frederick Currie's death.

The *Pioneer* hears that another of the Rajpootana chiefs has passed away. The celebrated Lukhdir Singh, claimant to the Ulwur *guddee*, has died at Jeypore of chronic dysentery *en route* from Ajmere to Ulwur, the seat of his ancestral palace.

Lucknow is flooded, we read, at present with missionaries who are on a visit there for the "Special Deputation" to be held this week. The green near the missionary premises is a tented field, the tents having been considerately lent by the Officiating Chief Commissioner.

The *Indian Public Opinion* hears from Peshawur that the murderer of Gunner Hodges, whose remains were found the other day near Cherat, has been arrested and tried by Mr. H. E. Perkins, Officiating Additional Commissioner of Peshawur. He was found guilty and has been sentenced to death.

On the 26th August the Russian Imperial Commission, consisting of Colonels Barabash and Sobreff, and Messrs. Olarovsky and Mathurine for the cession of Saghalien, were magnificently entertained by the Kaitakunhi in Yedo. They left Yokohama in H.I.R.M.S. Vsadnick for the Kurile Islands on Saturday, the 28th August.

The *Indu Prakash* appeals to Englishmen to give of their charity to the sufferers by the Ahmedabad Floods, and quotes for their instruction the sacred command, "Thou shalt love thy enemy." Such writing as this is full of the blackest malice. No Englishman can regard as an enemy unfortunate people who have been ruined by a calamity for which they can in no way be held responsible.

The manufacture of sparkling wines, we learn from the Melbourne *Argus* of September 6th, has been successfully started at Albury in the colony of Victoria, Australia, by Mr. J. F. Fallon. It is expected that 800 dozens of champagne will be bottled at his cellars by the 15th of September. Some of the wines in colour and flavour will bear a striking resemblance to the sparkling burgundies of France, but the greater portion will be champagne.

The attempt of Mr. Legatt and his son to sail from Port Phillip to Sydney in Mr. F. Stephen's cork life-boat, has proved a failure. Very heavy and unfavourable weather was met with, and after proceeding as far as Port Albert, the adventurous voyagers, worn out with exposure and fatigue, had to give up their design. The boat was found to be very safe and buoyant in the roughest sea, but she sailed very slowly, and was constantly filled with water.

The Lahore paper says:—"Our Peshawur correspondent learns that there is at present a Vakeel from the Russian Court at Cabul, who is said to be one of the Turkoman, sent by the Russian Governor to lay before the Amir some political propositions. Amongst other things demanded, our correspondent learns that the Czar wishes a passage through Cabul to India. The terms of the communication, we learn, have been transmitted to the British Government for consideration, while the Russian Vakeel is still awaiting a reply in Cabul."

At Alexandra in the colony of Victoria a death has occured under melancholy circumstances. Speaking of the decreased, an elderly man named Smith, who died in a most miserable manner, the local paper says:—"This wretched remnant of humanity was the Honourable John Spencer Smith, at one time Colonial Treasurer of Prince Edward's Island, his father being Governor at the same time. His uncle was Admiral Sir Sydney Smith. Mr. Smith, who was about 66 years of age, had the stamp of a man who had seen better days."

The Brahmo Somaj journal has made the interesting discovery, that "spiritually considered, many of the doctrines of Roman Catholicism agree much more with the ideas of the Brahmo Somaj than the dry, abstract, and lifeless propositions of Protestantism." As the Brahmo Somaj has been invented only a few years, possibly the famous Rammohun Roy or Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen may have taken a few ideas from the older Western religions and consequently that there is not so much originality in the Brahmo creed as its professors would like the world to believe.

The writer of "What the World says" describes a defect in the Martini-Henry rifle:—"A fortnight ago I stated that a grave defect had been discovered in the Martini-Henry. I am now in a position to say that the defect in question is that if the smallest piece of grit or sand gets into the breech-piece the rifle has a pleasant habit of going off at full cock (there is no half cock to a Martini) without the trigger being pulled or any other provocation. I may add that a similar defect—relating to the way of opening the breech—was discovered months ago by Mr. Pearse, the winner of the Queen's prize. In the meantime, I understand that the authorities are in a great state of mind on the subject.

We regret, says the *Pioneer*, to have to announce the death, at Simla, on the 29th September, of Lieutenant Logan Home, R. E., This most promising young officer and general favourite had been suffering since the commencement of the hot weather from the effects of a partial sunstroke, received while out tiger shooting with the Central India Horse party. He seemed to be doing fairly well, and was shortly to have been sent home, when suddenly effusion on the brain supervened and he expired. Lieutenant Home commanded a picked body of Sappers during the late Duffla Expedition, and showed exceptional intelligence and endurance. He will be much regretted by his many friends as a fine fellow gone too soon.

The total number of deaths registered in the Punjab in the week ending 4th September last was 8,814, the number in the previous week being 7,738. There is a marked increase of mortality in the districts of Hoshiarpore, Gurdaspore, Umritsur, Gurgaon, and Delhi. Five hundred and seventy-one deaths were registered under the head of cholera, against 474 in the previous week. Fifty five villages were infected in the week, against 47 in the previous week. Up to date the total number of villages infected is 425. The cholera deaths shown by districts were as follows:—Umritsur, 155; Gurgaon, 114; Gurdaspore, 101; Kangra, 66; Delhi, 32; Umballa, 30; Hoshiarpore, 26; Lahore, 24; Jullundur, 6; Loodhiana, 6; Kurnal, 6; Hissar, 4; and Rohtuk, 1. One hundred and fifteen deaths were registered under the head of small-pox, against 118 in the previous week. Kurnal, Umballa, and Gurgaon continue to be the districts in which this disease is most fatal. The death-rate of many of the large towns is terribly high; that of Palwal was 372; Delhi suburbs, 164; Rewaree, 115; Umritsur, 113; Paniput, 100 per mille. There were 597 male and 569 female births registered.

Alluding to the conduct of the Government in reference to the Presidency Banks the *Friend of India* says:—"After eight years of warning and preparation for the step, arrangements have at last been completed for the retirement of the Government from the position of shareholders in the Presidency Banks. The directors of each Bank have been told that the Government shares will now be sold in the market, but the operation is to be carried out in communication with the Banks, so as to affect as little as possible the price of the shares. And yet the announcement was allowed to fall upon the market through the telegraph on Tuesday morning last, and of course completely disorganized it. It is most strange that Government shows so fatal a facility for blundering in such simple matters. In the present case, it produced at once heavy complaints of "the sharp practice and want of consideration for the monied and mercantile interests of the country, which now seem a settled policy of Government." Instead of surprising the market in this way, quiet notice should have been given six months ago of the date when and the conditions under which the shares would be offered to the public.

They appear to have got in Melbourne a Sabbatarian question. The *Argus* says:—"The Mayor of Melbourne having allowed the Townhall to be occupied on Sunday evenings for the purpose of sacred readings and organ recitals, the question has been raised as to whether such entertainments can be legally given. When the first recitals were announced, the Sabbath Observance Society waited as a deputation on the Mayor to object to the proceeding, on the grounds of impropriety and illegality. The Mayor declined to entertain the former objection, and having been fortified by the opinions of Mr. Geo. Higinbotham and Mr. Ireland, Q.C., who held that the prohibitory law which was called into requisition in the Brighton Aquarium case did not extend to this colony, allowed matters to proceed. The Sabbath Observance Society has since obtained opinions from Mr. H. J. Wrixon and Mr. Holroyd, in opposition to those of Messrs. Higinbotham and Ireland, but no action has been taken to test the matter in the Courts. The recitals have gone on, and have been attended each Sunday evening by large, respectable, and well conducted audiences. The city council has been called upon to interfere, but that body has not yet been able to deal with the subject."

We publish to-day a list of candidates who have been successful at the examinations held in September for entrance to the engineer classes of Roorkee College. With reference to this list the *Pioneer*, whence the list is taken, writes as follows:—"Sixty-five candidates competed for entrance, of whom twenty-eight passed, but twenty only have been admitted to the College. As the Principal of the College is at Simla, and as it is understood that he has personally consulted with the superior officers of the P. W. Department at the head-quarters of the Government of India, it may be confidently assumed that the allotment of appointments in the engineer establishment will not be necessarily restricted to the first eight only of the passed students of the Thomason College, but that the policy of the Government is to offer ample facilities to well-educated natives, and to the cleverest scholars of the numerous excellent schools for Europeans now established in this country, for entering the service of Government in the engineer grades of the P. W. Department, in which there is room for royal engineer officers and the students of Cooper's Hill, Roorkee, and other Indian colleges, in certain proportions. With reference to the recent out-turn from the Roorkee College of eighteen passed engineer students, we may add that fourteen have been already appointed to the department in the engineer establishment, notwithstanding the statements to a contrary effect made in some of the Indian newspapers. The remaining four will probably obtain appointments at an early date."

OUR POOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly let me state, for the information of your correspondent "A Catholic," that only one of the pensioners at Sonapore is a Roman Catholic; and that only one other pensioner of the same persuasion lives near the Arthur Crawford Market, but he does not depend entirely upon his pension of eight annas a day.

There is not much scope, consequently, in the district with which I am connected, for disturbing the "catholic" belief of people in needy circumstances; and if there were, I should still trust that I had a more correct sense of propriety than to make use, for proselytizing purposes of such gifts to the poor as I have suggested in my former letter.—Yours, &c.

October 5. CHAS. GILDER.

THE CONDITION OF ARMENIAN LANE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am afraid no policeman with his bull's-eye turned up to help the Municipal Engineer out of the dangers of Armenian Lane into which I had succeeded in enticing him in my letter which you were good enough to publish on the 30th ultimo. Alas! alas! that, in my anxiety to aid the inhabitants of that unhappy quarter, I should have got the only man who could help them into a bog, in which I am afraid he must still be floundering. Really, in downright earnest, the condition of the place is disgraceful. Though written in a facetious style, my last letter contained no exaggerated description of the real state of affairs, and it is positively incumbent on the officers whom Government appoints for the purpose of looking after the city to give as much attention to the interior as to the exterior. I know that the Parsee bill-collector with his lighting rates, &c. puts in an appearance regularly enough, and surely a rate-payer is entitled to the benefit of his money independently of the locality in which he lives.

Bombay, 5th October. EUGE.

BOMBAY.

Departure of the Parsee Baronet to Poona.—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., left for Poona on Monday last.

The Bhunsalee Assault Case.—This case was called on remand yesterday, and some evidence having been taken, it was again postponed.

Death of a Merchant at Ahmedabad.—We learn of the death of Mr. Bhagoobhoy Premchund, a well known merchant of Ahmedabad, which occurred last week.

Disorderly Conduct.—Bapoobhai Rajoobhai and two others were fined one rupee each yesterday, by the Senior Magistrate of Police, for having been drunk and disorderly on the previous day.

A Female Thief.—A woman named Kukoo was yesterday convicted before Mr. W. Webb, of having stolen a silver lota belonging to Hurridas Coverjee, and being an old offender, was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

The Advocate General.—It is believed that, on the Hon. Mr. Scoble proceeding home on leave on account of his health, which has been indifferent during the last week, Mr. Marriott, lately an acting Judge of the High Court, will be appointed to act as Advocate General.

Inquest.—An inquest was held on the 4th instant, at Chinchpoogly on the body of Charles Drury. The deceased had been a marble mason, and for a fortnight previous to his death had been in a bad state of health. The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by heart disease.

Mr. W. W. Bailey.—We regret to hear that owing to a serious attack of dysentery, Mr. W. W. Bailey, of the firm of Messrs. R. L. Southern and Co., left Bombay by the mail steamer on Monday for Southampton. His name was erroneously printed in the list of passengers as Mr. W. Williams.

Death of Mr. James Watson.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. James Watson, who was for upwards of 25 years past Inspector of Markets, which took place at his residence at Oomercarry on the morning of Monday last. The deceased had been suffering from dysentery. He was 73 years of age.

Begging.—Chukroo Halaram having pleaded guilty before Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court yesterday, of begging for alms in a public place, and being an old offender, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment. His Worship directed that before being incarcerated he should be sent to the Police Surgeon for examination as to his sanity.

Culpable Negligence.—A cart driver, named Rama Luximon, was yesterday charged before Mr. W. Webb, the acting Senior Magistrate of Police, at the Fort Police Court, with having left his bullocks standing in a public place, and gone to such a distance from them, as to be beyond the power of controlling them. His Worship fined the prisoner one rupee.

The Late Floods at Ahmedabad.—A special correspondent of the *Jami-Jamshed* states that according to the account prepared by the Ahmedabad Municipality, only 3,915 houses have been destroyed by the late floods. We hear that several respectable Hindoo gentlemen of Calcutta are trying to get up a subscription list for the poorer class of sufferers.

A Liberal Offer.—We are glad to learn that, on seeing from the newspapers that money was urgently and immediately needed to alleviate the distress in Ahmedabad and the neighbouring villages, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy wrote to the committee from Poona, considerately offering a loan of Rs. 50,000 without interest for four months. Mr. Byramjee's example is deserving of commendation.

Assault.—Kaison Lalljee and two others were yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, with having assaulted Kundoo Kallocjee. The defendants were described as labourers, and the charge having been proved, his Worship directed them to pay a fine of one rupee each, adding that if the fines were recovered, the sum of eight annas should be paid to the complainant.

Accidental Death.—A gowlee named Bhicoo Goolae was accidentally drowned in a well on the Esplanade yesterday. The unfortunate man, it appears, was in the habit of bathing daily in the same well. Yesterday on plunging into the water his body did not rise, and some of the bystanders then jumped in and brought the body to the surface, but not before life was extinct. At an inquest held yesterday, a verdict of accidental death was returned.

Drunk and Disorderly.—Two Portuguese men, named Kuma Joosa and Ferdinand Joosa, described as labourers, were brought up at the Fort Police Court yesterday, and charged before Mr. W. Webb, at the instance of a police sepoy, with having been drunk and disorderly on the previous day at Cooliewaddee. The prisoners pleaded guilty, and being both old offenders, were sentenced by his Worship to a fine of Rs. 5 each, with the option of seven days' rigourous imprisonment.

Britton v. Britton.—In this case Mr. Justice Green, on the 19th June 1873, made a decree for a judicial separation on the ground of cruelty on the part of the respondent, who was ordered to pay a monthly allowance of Rs. 50 for the maintenance of his wife. Of this allowance has now been in arrears for twenty-two months. On the application of the wife made to Sir Charles Sargent in chambers on Saturday last, a writ of attachment was issued against Mr. Britton, an engine-driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway. He was yesterday brought up in custody before his Lordship in chambers, and on his saying he had no money to pay the arrears of allowance, was committed to jail.

Arrangements for the Reception of the Prince of Wales.—Sir T. Madhavarao, the Dewan, accompanied by Major Coles, the Police Superintendent of Baroda, is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 11th instant to make the necessary arrangements for the befitting reception of the Prince of Wales.—*Bombay Summachar.*

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court yesterday, the following cases were disposed of by Mr. Justice Green:—

MOTILAL SEWLAL V. MOHUNLAL HEERACHUND & ANOTHER.

Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, for the plaintiff, said the summons had not yet been served on the defendant and asked for a postponement till the 30th November. The application was granted, his Lordship remarking it ought to have been made in chambers.

CASSIBAEE V. WASSANJEE BALMACOOND.

Mr. Badcoodin, for the defendant, asked that the suit be transferred to the long-causes list, to which Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Lee-Warner, for the plaintiff, objected on the ground that it was merely an attempt to postpone the evil day. His Lordship ordered the case to be put at the end of the short causes next Tuesday: defendant to file a written statement by 5 o'clock on Friday next.

LADKABAEE V. HENRY GAMBLE.

The parties appeared in person. Mr. Gamble, as Official Assignee, said he did not intend to defend the suit, which was brought to recover certain ornaments alleged to be in his possession. The ornaments were not in his possession. Mr. Payne, solicitor, stated that they were, he believed, in the possession of the Sheriff, who had seized them under a writ. An order had been made by Mr. Justice Bayley that the Sheriff should make over the ornaments to the Official Assignee, but the order had not yet been served upon the Sheriff. His Lordship adjourned the case for a week, telling the plaintiff that enquiries would meanwhile be made into the matter.

JAVERBAEE V. HENRY GAMBLE.

The parties appeared in person. An order similar to the above was made in this case.

PANALAL POONUMCHUND V. KAVASHA DADABHOY.

Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the plaintiff, asked for a week's postponement, as the plaintiff's wife had died. The application was not opposed and was accordingly granted.

PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY V. BAI KESSOL, WIDOW.

There was no appearance for either party, and the suit was dismissed under section 110.

WITHULDAS SOBHARAM V. KURSONDAS MADHOWDAS.

The parties appeared in person. Defendant asked that this case and case No. 508 of Mr. Justice Pinhey's board be heard together, as this case depended entirely upon the other. His Lordship referred the parties to Mr. Justice Pinhey, saying that if Mr. Justice Pinhey wished, he would hear the two cases together next Tuesday.

NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY V. CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE WADIA.

This case had been postponed by Judge's order in chambers.

The following, among other cases, were heard before Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN V. EDULJEE COWASJEE DAMBOOWALLA.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, for the plaintiffs, said the suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,400 due for calls. The defendant appeared in person and produced his schedule, in which the claim was admitted. The court gave a decree for Rs 1,400, with interest at 5 per cent. from the 24th October 1870 till judgment, costs, and interest at the same rate on the judgment until payment. Stay of execution was not granted.

THE SAME BANK V. PEROZSHA MUNCHERJEE DADYSETNA.

This case had been settled privately, and was therefore called out and dismissed.

THE SAME BANK V. DYAL JESWAN.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by the same solicitors, appeared for the plaintiffs. The claim was proved, and the court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,600, with interest and costs as in the previous case.

THE SAME BANK V. DEWJEE BHANJEE.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by the same solicitors for the Bank, applied for a postponement until the 23rd November next. The application was granted.

THE SAME BANK V. ALLABAKHIA PEERBHOY.

Mr. Purcell, instructed by the same solicitors, said the plaintiffs claimed Rs. 1,600 due for calls. The claim was proved, and the court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,600, with interest and costs.

Later in the day, Mr. Kirkpatrick on behalf of the defendant, asked his Lordship to reconsider the decree and grant an adjournment. The reason he was not here before the decree was passed was, that the solicitor for defendant had not received the proceedings until after the court sat. The defendant had been necessarily engaged at Tanna, and an application was made on his behalf on Monday to Messrs. Lynch and Tobin for a postponement, which they did not assent.

His Lordship said that, as a decree had been passed in the case, the learned counsel could apply under section 119 and on affidavit only. His Lordship could not proceed with the application in the absence of the plaintiffs.

PRESIDENCY JAILS' REPORT.

Bombay Castle, 7th September 1875.

Letter from the Inspector-General of Prisons, No. 1693, dated 14th June 1875—Submits his Annual Report on the administration of the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency for the calendar year 1874.

Resolution.—The present report on the working of the Bombay Gaols for the calendar year 1874 is satisfactory in its financial results, but less so in respect to the discipline and managment of the prisoners, and their sanitary condition. As usual, the report does not comprise the Subordinate Gaols, of which the annual account has only just been received, nor the Bombay Common Gaol and House of Correction, the working of which has already been reviewed by Government. The report on the Nara Gang was not received in time to be reviewed with those on the administration of the District Gaols. Major Probyn was in charge of the office until April 24th, from which date Dr. Cruickshank resumed charge.

2. Whilst the accommodation for prisoners has undergone no material change, the number of prisoners confined in Criminal Gaols during the year has increased both in the total population and in the daily average strength. The number admitted in 1874 was less by 392 than the admissions in 1873, but owing to the larger number remaining from the previous year, the total population showed an increase of 698 prisoners, being 21,438, with a daily average number of 7,905. The increase is chiefly in Satara, Surat, and Rajkot, but the fluctuation of admissions from year to year is not wholly attributable to any increase or decrease of crime in the vicinity of the Gaol. The accommodation being unsufficient, it is necessary to relieve overcrowding by constant transfers to other Gaols. If the prisoners are classified according to classes of the community, their previous occupations, their ages, and their terms of imprisonment, the following results are obtained.

3. 91 Europeans were imprisoned against 46 in the previous year; of those 46 were imprisoned at Aden, 23 at Kurrachee, 16 at Poona, and 6 elsewhere. The number of Native Christians was the same in both years. There were 6,345 Mahomedans against 6,021 in 1873, and 14,704 Hindus and Jains against 14,162 in the previous year. Amongst the classes described as "other classes," there was a decrease of 20 per cent. in the year under review. The following table shows the percentage contributed by each class of the community compared with the previous year:—

Percentage	Europeans	Eurasians	Native Christians	Mahomedans	Hindus	Other Classes	Total.
In 1873..	·22	·01	·31	29·03	68·3	1·52	100
In 1874..	·42	·01	·89	29·59	68·09	·5	100

The proportion contributed to the criminal classes by the Hindu community has been steadily increasing, whilst the proportion of Mahomedans is less than it was in 1873, as shown in the following table, which gives the percentage of each of those classes to the total number of prisoners in the last four years:—

	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874
Hindus	63·5	64·01	67·2	68·3	68·09
Mahomedans	33·2	32·5	30	29·03	29·59

The increase of crime amongst Europeans appears to be due to increase of trade. The average number of this class of criminal in Aden for the past five years has been 39, but the number in 1874 was 46.

4. Turning to the previous occupations of the prisoners a marked increase in the number of servants, whether domestic or Government, is to be observed. Of the former 1,262 were imprisoned, showing an increase of over 16 per cent. on the previous year, and of the latter 624, being an increase of about 21 per cent. The number returned as having "no occupation" is the same as last year. The largest number of this class is again to be found at Dhoolia, where 10 per cent. of the total number of prisoners are so returned. Ahmedabad comes next in the actual total of prisoners of "no occupation," but Aden has the total of Dhoolia the largest number in proportion to the total number confined, Shikarpore and Surat being next in order. In the Government Resolution on the report of the last year a comparison was drawn between the number of prisoners returned as of "no occupation" and the number of prisoners previously convicted, and it was suggested that a large proportion of "no occupation" criminals were habitual criminals. But the connexion is not borne out by the returns of the present review. Thus in Dhoolia where in 116 prisoners of "no occupation" the percentage of the prisoners previously convicted to the total strength was 13·6, there being five other Gaols in which that percentage was exceeded. In Aden the percentage was a little under 8·8, and the same in Surat. On the other hand the Gaols in which the ratio of previous convictions was the heaviest were Rutnagherry, Karwar, and Kurrachee, in which the returns show very few prisoners under the heading of "no occupation." Any comparison between the two sets of returns would therefore appear to be fallacious; and it is more likely that prisoners are entered under the various columns of previous occupation with less care and inquiry in some Gaols, than in others. The attention of the Superintendents of the Dhoolia, Aden, and Ahmedabad Gaols should be directed to this subject.

5. Looking to the ages of the convicts, the number of juvenile prisoners is exactly the average number for the five years from 1870, the figures being as follows:—

1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Average.
438	413	425	430	424	424.

The number of prisoners under 16 years of age is remarkably large in Poona, where there are 73, the next largest number being confined in Dhoolia, though the proportionate number at Aden is still heavier. Kaira and Shikarpore are also to be noticed in the same respect. 85 per cent. of the total Gaol population were between the ages of 16 and 40, showing a larger percentage than in the year before whilst the number of prisoners between the ages of 40 and 60 was proportionately larger in 1873 and also of those above 60 years of age. In the year under review 123 prisoners were above 60 years against 119 in the previous year. The number of female prisoners was 1,170, being 25 above the average of the preceding four years.

6. The sentences awarded appear to be more severe than in the preceding year, whilst the number sentenced to death showed an increase on 1870 of more than 118 per cent. and on the returns of 1873 of 43 cases, of more than 40 per cent. 132 males and 8 females were sentenced to death in 1874. The number actually executed in the year was 82 against 65 in the previous year. The number sentenced to transportation for life was 436, showing a large excess on the returns of 1873. But the contrast between the sentences awarded in the year under review and its predecessor will be best illustrated by the following table, which shows the ratio which capital sentences, sentences of transportation, and sentences of imprisonment bore in the years 1873 and 1874 to the total number of prisoners convicted:—

	Capital Sentences.	Sentences of transportation for 6 exceeding 10 yrs.	Sentences of Sentences from 6 exceeding 6 months and not exceeding 10 years.	Sentences of imprisonment under.	Total.
1874.	·65	2·60	55	41	·75	100
1873.	·46	2·1	58	38·5	·94	100

The total number of prisoners in 1874 was 21,438 and in the previous year 20,740. In the year under review sentences for six months and under show a diminution of more than 3 per cent., whilst sentences for more than six months and less than ten years show an increase, sentences above five years and not exceeding ten years having been passed in 134 cases more than in 1873.

7. Considering the increase in the numerical strength of the Gaol population and the more heinous character of the crimes of which they were convicted, as proved by the sentences passed on them, it was to be expected that the conduct of prisoners would be less satisfactory than in previous years. But the results are more unsatisfactory than a consideration of these circumstances alone could justify. Under the heading of discipline may be considered the punishments awarded, escapes, the number of re-convictions and the employment of prisoners. A large increase in the number of criminal offences committed in Jail is to be noticed in the Bukkur Gaol. The Gaoler does not appear to have been entirely responsible for this result. The insecure state of the Gaol owing to its position, and the difficulty of finding labour for the prisoners, have already induced Government to give orders for its abolition and provide for the prisoners, hitherto confined there, partly in the Shikarpore Gaol and by reviving the Sukkur Gaol House and partly by regular drafts to the Nara Gang. Out of the average strength of 141 convicts confined in Bukkur there were 62 punishments, of which 52 were corporal, making a percentage of 44, whilst 10 convicts were brought before the Criminal Courts and punished. In four other Gaols this ratio of punishment to average strength was exceeded, although the offences were less serious in character than in Bukkur. The following table contrasts the proportion of punishments to average strength in six Gaols for the year under review and its predecessor, as well as the total in all Gaols for the two years:—

	Karwar.	Aden.	Kurrachee, &c.	Kaladgi,	Bukkur	Belgaum	All Gaols
1874..	84·4	73·7	67·8	64·4	44	41	23·6
1873..	92·1	32·8	67·2	52·9	23·9	6·1	23·1

These results appear to His Excellency the Governor in Council to be most unsatisfactory, and to bear out the opinion expressed by Government in paragraph 9 of Government Resolution No. 5355, date 23rd September 1874. It is evident that no uniform system has been adopted throughout the Presidency as to the maintenance of discipline or the degree of punishment which should attach to infractions of Gaol rules or misconduct. The contrast between Hyderabad and the neighbouring Gaol at Kurrachee is again marked. In the former the ratio of punishments to average strength was only 1·4, in the latter 67·8. In the same way at Dharwar the proportion was 18·4 and at Kaladgi 64·4. At the important Gaol of Tanna it was 13·3, and at the small Gaol of Karwar 84·4. Government have, however, recently superseded by Government Resolution No 2611 of 5th May 1875, a set of rules under Section 35 of the new Gaol Act [Bombay Act II., 1874] for regulating the punishments to be awarded for breach of discipline, and it is to be hoped that the operation of those rules will ensure more system and uniformity throughout the Presidency. The marked increase in punishments in the Kaladgi Gaol from 19 to 139 is attributed to want of tact on the part of Dr. Thorp, now on furlough. Government consider it undesirable that on his return he should resume the duties of Superintendent of that Gaol. The state of discipline at Aden and Kurrachee requires further explanation.

In the former Gaol corporal punishments were inflicted in 44 cases, the average number of convicts being 87: in the latter there were 136 corporal-punishments, the number being 432 convicts. Government do not wish to lay down that the discipline of a Gaol is to be absolutely gauged by the proportion of punishments. A Gaol in which the number of punishments inflicted is remarkably small may also be one in which discipline is insufficiently attended to. On the other hand an excessive ratio of punishment unexplained by an exceptional state of circumstances appears to Government to indicate a want of tact and system. The completion of the new Gaol at Karwar ought to render the maintenance of discipline less difficult. It is hoped that every method of punishment besides flogging, penal diet, and solitary confinement is duly reported. From the Hyderabad Report, Column 6 E., Statement No. VI., this would seem to be rather doubtful.

8. Escapes were far less frequent in 1874 than in the previous years. In 1872, 35 prisoners, and in 1873, 60 escaped. In the year under review 15 escaped, and of these 10 were re-captured. Of those who escaped and were not recaptured three were prisoners in the Bukkur Gaol, one in Shikarpore, and the fifth was confined in Dhoolia Gaol.

9. The proportion of re-convicted prisoners admitted into the Bombay Town Gaols has already attracted the attention of Government. In the 23 Gaols of the Presidency outside Bombay there has been an increase of 61 reconvicted prisoners, the proportion of re-convictions to the total admissions remaining the same as last year. In the Resolution on last year's report Government observed that the only remedy lay in the infliction of heavier sentences by the Criminal Courts on second and third convictions, and the employment of hardened offenders on the most determined forms of penal labour. The matter was brought to the notice of the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court as directed by the Secretary of State in despatch No. 2, dated 14th January 1874. Although the season of 1874 was one of low prices, the evil does not appear to have diminished. The Inspector-General of Prisons should report whether any measures are taken to distinguish reconvicted prisoners from others or subject the former to severe discipline and forms of labour. The proportion of prisoners once previously convicted to the total number convicted is about 68 in each year, of those more than once previously convicted from 17 to 18 per cent. Those more than twice convicted are over 13 per cent. In 1874 the proportion of re-convicted prisoners to the whole number of prisoners was 9·6, being 2,071 out of a total of 21,438, and the same as the percentage in 1873, when there were 2,010 out of 20,740.

10. The daily average strength available for hard labour was 6,357. They were employed as shown in the following table:—

	Officers.	Prison servants.	Building repairing.	Gardens.	Manufactures.	Extra Labour.	Sick and drill.	Total.
Total number	143	1,014	1,206	537	2,758	611	91	6,363
Percentage	2·2	5·9	19	8·5	43·3	9·6	1·5	100

The percentage employed on manufactures is more by three than in the previous year. The proportion employed as prison servants is less by 4·5. The Secretary of State has laid down 10 per cent. as the proper average which should regulate the employment of convicts as Gaol servants, and this average is still exceeded. In the case of some Gaols, such as Poona, sanitary regulations may require the employment of a larger proportion of prisoners as Gaol servants, and in a small Gaol like Aden the proportion must be great. Thus in Aden 14 prisoners were so employed out of 46, making a percentage of over 30. But in Karwar Gaol the percentage of 22 and Kaira the percentage of 21·5 appear to Government excessive, especially when the Gaol of Belgaum and Kaladgi required only a percentage of 12 or 13 for prison service, with a somewhat similar Gaol population. Again, at Rutnagherry, out of 128 effectives more than 25 per cent. were employed as prison servants, whilst out of 116 at Bukkur, 13½ per cent. were sufficient. The attention of Dr. Cruickshank should be directed to this subject with a view to the introduction of some uniform system for reducing the proportion employed as servants.

11. On the subject of intramural labour the views of Government are correctly expressed in paragraph 104 of the report. The attention of the Public Works Department should be called to paragraphs 80–85 on the question of repairing Gaols, and that Department should be asked whether pretty repairs such as those referred to in paragraph 84 could not be left to be effected by prison labour under the authority of the Gaol officers.

12. The consideration of vital statistics leads to a consideration of the Gaol accommodation. The average number in Gaol during the year, including under-trial prisoners, was 8,068·9. Among these 187 deaths occurred, of which 73 were in the four Gaols of Dhoolia. The ratio of deaths to strength in Sind was as high as 4·4 and in the 19 remaining Gaols of Presidency 1·7 per cent. In the Tanna Gaol 28 deaths occurred. Compared with last year there is a marked decrease in mortality, 206 deaths having occurred in 1873 out of an average number of 7,622. On the other hand, admissions into hospital have very largely increased, in Yerowda Gaol alone 1,707 admissions being reported against 738 in the previous year. The Hyderabad Gaol appears conspicuous both in sick-loss and mortality, and as Government are satisfied that every possible attention is paid to its sanitary condition by Dr Holmested, there can be little doubt, but that the bad water supply is the cause of this unsatisfactory state of affairs. Plans have been sanctioned for its improvement, and the returns of future years will be watched with interest. During the whole year only one case of cholera occurred, which also proved fatal.

13. It is satisfactory to observed that to the overcrowding of the Gaols no increase in sickness is attributable. But the accommodation is evidently insufficient for the Gaol population, which shows a steady tendency to increase, notwithstanding the relief afforded by drafts to the Andamans and elsewhere. In the 23 Gaols there is accommodation for 6,845 prisoners, allowing 30 superficial feet per prisoner in the barracks, whilst the daily average strength has been for convicted prisoners 7,905 and for under-trial prisoners 163·9, or a total of 8,068·9. The construction of a Central Gaol for Guzerat can no longer be safely deferred. By Government Resolution No 4063, dated July 13th, 1875, the preparation of a project was ordered, and the necessity for carrying out the work at once, if funds are available, must be pressed upon the Public Works Department. The plans for a new Gaol at Satara must be prepared, and the improvement of the Kaladgi and Belgaum prisons seems necessary.

14. As might have been expected from an increase in the number of prisoners unaccompanied by any extension of building, the expenses of maintaining and guarding the convicts have reached their minimums The following table shows the total cost of maintaining and guarding the prisoners, exclusive of the nominal charge for Police and Military guards for the last three years, as well as the cost per head of average strength under the heads of rations, establishments, hospital charges, clothing, and contingencies. The statement

CHARACTER CONNOISSEURS.

(Saturday Review.)

The vulgar tendency to simulate a knowledge about things where the requisite conditions of accurate information are clearly wanting has ever been a theme for philosophic satire. It is the recognition of this tendency which has led the thinking few to despise the opinion of the many as a spurious and counterfeit kind of cognition. From Plato, who distinctly excluded mere opinion from the category of certain knowledge, to the modern idealist who pays no heed to the strongest assurances of common sense, philosophers have made light of prevailing convictions on the ground that they are formed in haste and with no due appreciation of the conditions of a rational certainty. Not only so, but science itself, which might be supposed to maintain a more amicable attitude towards prevailing beliefs, has long since learnt to imitate philosophy in its contempt for vulgar ideas; and a scientific lecture would now be deemed wanting in spirit and point if it failed to illustrate by some startling example the wide opposition between the habitual inferences of common minds and the verified conclusions of the savant.

Nowhere perhaps does popular belief exhibit its hastiness and inadequacy more conspicuously than in the readiness of most persons to pronounce an opinion respecting the characters and motives of others. The confidence with which many a man and woman will talk about the desires and habits of a comparatively new acquaintance must strike a reflective mind as a signal illustration of the eagerness of mankind to seem wise. There are many whose modesty and good sense would prevent their giving an opinion on any point of scientific knowledge or æsthetic appreciation, who nevertheless feel no hesitation in passing judgment respecting matters of conduct of which their knowledge is infinitesimal. Numbers of people who do not in the least seem to be ashamed of ignorance respecting most matters of discussion, are quite sensitive as to their reputation for knowledge with respect to the intricacies of human character. When, for example, there is an addition to the society of a small town through the arrival of a new family, there is the greatest impatience to have a definite and fixed opinion respecting the idiosyncrasies of the new comers. There will certainly be more than one knowing person whose supposed quickness of perception will at once enable them, satisfactorily to themselves, to define and characterize the man or woman about whom curiosity is naturally aroused. It is curious, too, to notice the confidence of others to accord to these persons the special faculty for intuition which they claim for themselves. It has often been remarked that the first condition of winning the confidence of others is to display a fair amount of self-confidence, and this truth is fully illustrated in the case of the people whom we are now considering. When a lady gives out among her acquaintance that she is an expert in matters of character and disposition, she speedily gains an enviable reputation for this kind of prescience. If there is any new character to be deciphered about which there hangs a certain mystery, she is the authority to whom all repair in order to acquire definite information. If a scandal is just germinating, and everybody is on tiptoe respecting its real nature and results, it is this connoisseur who is resorted to for a final solution of the problem. In this way people are sustained in the pleasing belief that they possess some easy avenue to the minds and hearts of their fellows, thanks to which they are enabled to dispense with the tardy methods of observation, comparison, and analysis, and to read a new character as confidently as an unfolded letter.

Yet it does not call for any remarkable powers of reflection to see that this intuitive kind of knowledge of others must be very delusive. For, first of all, human character is an exceedingly complex and variable thing, and cannot be known except after patient attention. The facile perusal of character of which we now speak always involves two inferences, either of which may be a mistaken one. In the first place, the self-styled observer argues that certain things which have held good of other people will hold good of the new character since it is exceedingly easy to mistake a quality of a certain order of mind for a universal attribute of mankind, there is always a chance of a wrong induction. In the next place, the observer is compelled to judge the whole of a character from a very few data; and here again there is ample room for error in reasoning that, because a person felt or acted so and so to-day, this must be his characteristic mode of feeling or acting. In other words, human nature is too variable, both as a whole, and within the limits of a single individual, to allow of the rapid kind of provision of which we are speaking.

There is a second obstacle to this instantaneous reading of character which calls for special notice. Not only is character a phenomenon of great complexity, but it is also one in a high degree inaccessible. For, in the first place, all the thoughts and purposes of another have to be inferred from external signs; and this process, however carefully carried on, must always be liable to error. The real uniformities of connexion between feeling and expression, for example, can only be known approximately after wide and careful comparison of individual peculiarities. This reflection never occurs to the confident connoisseur of physiognomy, who fondly imagines that every moral peculiarity is distinctly indicated by some one form of facial structure or movement. In the second place, it should be remembered that all of us have a certain power of dissimulation, and most of us are accustomed to put some kind of watch on our words and actions. This is especially the case when we have to confront a new observer. We do not care, in most instances, to be conned too easily by our fellows. Nearly everybody is accustomed to some measure of reticence before strangers, while there are a few who, from a certain kind of pride and force of individuality, are wont even to mislead casual observers respecting their real aims and sentiments. Thus it happens that a person who is ready at a glance to classify any new variety of character runs the risk of accepting as an essential ingredient of the phenomenon something which is wholly adventitious. It may be said, of course, that the instances we have selected are exceptional ones, that the great majority of people are both too much alike and too transparent in their words and actions to occasion any serious difficulty to a skilful noter of men's natures and ways. That there is a certain force in this consideration may be readily granted. At the same time, this fact does not alter the truth of our contention, that in every hasty judgment of character there is always an element of risk which forbids the process being described as an intuitive one. So, too, we may concede that a certain few possess an indisputable faculty of quick perception of the complexities of human character. Yet when we come to analyse this faculty, we find that it resolves itself into a happy skill in conjecture, which no doubt includes a certain range of past observation as well as a quickness of imaginative insight into other persons' feelings, but which nevertheless always remains what Plato would have called an empirical knack, wholly destitute of the exact certainty of scientific inference. Those who see in this conjectural skill a mysterious power of intuition are dazzled by the instances of correct prediction which they happen to have witnessed and fail to take account of the errors to which this process is certain to lead.

It would probably be an interesting inquiry to trace out the various impulses in human nature which serve to sustain and foster this impatience in the observation of others. Some of the principal factors at work will readily suggest themselves to a thoughtful mind. It is obvious that the mere gratification of pride which attends all consciousness of knowledge, real or imaginary, will not account for the peculiar force of this tendency. That is to say, though it is true that they are conversant with many matters of which they are in reality profoundly ignorant, it does not explain why they should be especially liable to assume this appearance of intelligence with respect to their fellows. It is evident that these special influences must be looked for in the peculiarities of the relations which people hold to one another. The following suggestions may perhaps roughly indicate the character of these influences. First of all, it is manifestly of practical importance to everybody to gain something like a definite opinion respecting those whom he has to meet in social intercourse. If, as some philosophers contend, the first motive of all inquiry is the need of a definite basis for action, we may understand how it is that most people are so eager to come to a decision respecting the dispositions of their acquaintances. Nothing is more embarrassing and annoying, for example, to a hospitably disposed lady than to have to do with a person whose tastes and ideas are shrouded in mystery. By the very painfulness of the situation she is driven to frame some hypothesis as to the person's real character, however little ground she may have for plausible conjecture. In this way people come to delude themselves that they have ascertained a man's real character, when they have simply been driven by the inconvenience of conscious ignorance to construct a purely hypothetical conception with regard to the object. Another influence at work in these cases is a form of the primitive intellectual impulse to interpret everything outside one's own conscious life in terms of the same. The same tendency which accounts for the savage projecting his own feelings and intentions into tree or river accounts for people transferring their own modes of thought and sentiment to every new mind which comes under their notice. It is quite curious to remark the inveteracy of this habit, even after ample opportunity has been given for discovering the endless diversities of individual temperament. Possibly there is a charm to many persons in the spectacle of a mind retaining up to mature years the *naïve* belief that all the rest of the world must feel and act precisely as it does, and this æsthetic consideration may serve still further to explain why such people are encouraged in the cultivation of this mode of regarding others by the reflection that it is taken to indicate a singular innocence of nature and a touching unfitness to deal with the harsh intricacies and contradictions of human character. However this may be, the habit does prevail in many minds, and is a fruitful source of hasty inference and of misconception. May one not see illustrations of this tendency in the great liability of both men and women to delude themselves with respect to the characters which they chose for the matrimonial relation? It is not only the innocent girl who commits this error by fondly imagining in the absence of evidence that her lover must necessarily share her own pure thoughts; this highly cultivated man too may fall into it by taking for granted that the young woman whom he selects as his most intimate companion feels the same high aspirations that he himself feels.

The other influences which appear to favour this impatience of belief with respect to the characters of others are special emotional forces. The operation of feeling in sustaining assurance even when there is the minimum of evidence has been a favourite theme of philosophers. There are two modes of this operation, according as the feeling predisposes to belief in any shape or favours some particular variety of conviction. Both of these modes may be illustrated in the case of beliefs of which we are now speaking. An example of the first is given us in the action of a love of power on our observation of others' characters. A readiness in unravelling the threads of human sentiment and purpose has always been looked on as a ground for self-gratulation and for the admiration of others. A man who thinks himself capable of divining instantaneously another's unspoken thoughts has not only the pleasing consciousness of power which every supposition of knowledge brings with it, but also a gratifying feeling of equality with this second person. That is to say, he thinks himself on a level with this other in respect to the knowledge of any thoughts or impulses which may occur to him. Not only so, but the assumption of this omniscient insight into character will pretty certainly inspire awe, if not dread, in many other minds, so that the man or woman who can make any pretensions to this fine penetration will be able to indulge in the most delicious emotions of power and superiority. A supposition so intensely gratifying as this must be will pretty certainly be secure from that close scrutiny and careful verification which alone would prove its validity.

The feelings which predispose man to entertain a *priori* a certain kind of notion respecting the character of others are too numerous to be dwelt on here. It may suffice to mention a few of them. There is the desire for sympathy, which is very strong in most minds, and which prompts a person to anticipate that every new character will respond in a kind of grateful resonance to his individual sentiments. Then there are the impulses of love and admiration which predispose the mind to believe in human goodness and render it optimistic in its conceptions of character. On the other hand, there are the less pleasing sentiments of distrust, hostility, and contempt, which sustain the conception that everybody is mean and ignoble till he has proved himself to be the contrary. These and other feelings always dispose their possessors to form certain opinions respecting any new character long before they have the necessary foundation for such opinions. To any one who will give himself the trouble of working out the many and complicated influences which tend to produce conviction respecting matters of character, quite apart from the force of evidence, it cannot be surprising that people's judgments on the ideas and motives of others are often so crude and inexact, and so little deserving to be called intuitions.

THE OFFICER AND PRIVATE OF THE FUTURE.

(Vanity Fair.)

What will these be? The question is of the utmost importance, yet few seem to have troubled themselves about the matter. We may have a beautifully organised and administered army but if the raw material be not good all the rest goes for nought. Up to the Crimean War the only palpable defect in either officer or soldier was of an educational nature. A good many soldiers could not read, and not a few officers felt that even writing an ordinary letter was a risky adventure. These illiterate officers and soldiers who vexed the stethescopic soul of Sir Charles Trevelyan, *et hoc genus omne*, had good stuff in them for all that. The former were, with few exceptions, gentlemen in every sense of the word, and the latter almost as universally fine stout fellows, daily practically refuting Gibbon's sneer at the degeneracy of the modern soldier. We have never been so well off since that bloody war which five years ago our diplomatists discovered ought never to have been fought. In 1854 and 1855 the mortality and invaliding among all ranks was so terrible that there was comparatively little of the original army left in 1856. Then came the Indian Mutiny, which exacted more victims, and we have never recovered the drain. Necessity arising from the utter absence of a system, made the authorities only too glad to get any one willing to enter the military profession. Almost anyone who could by any stretch of imagination be styled a gentleman got a commission, and the standard was equally low as regarded the men. For years the result was painfully evident. The harmony of the mess-room was disturbed by altercations occasionally ending in fisticuffs. In almost every *Gazette* the retirement of officers who had brought discredit on the cloth was announced, the punishment of arrest—hitherto a matter of rare occurrence—became common, and disreputable conduct seriously affected the reputation of the British officer. In short, it took years before all the black sheep who had stepped into the service during the years 1854—58 were finally exterminated, and in the meantime they tainted and brought discredit on the flock. It was the same thing with the men. At length matters began to improve. Time had done its work, and in 1870 the officers were of almost the same stamp as their predecessors in the anti-Crimean days, with the advantage of a somewhat better education, while the men, though shorter and less stalwart than those who commenced the Crimean and Indian Mutiny campaigns, were very fair as regards phisique, and both better behaved and less ignorant than those who fought at Alma and Delhi. Then came Lord Cardwell's disintegration scheme and the army is now beginning to feel its effects. During the first two or three years the difference was not very palpable—naturally, for an insidious poison is generally slow in operation—and the Cardwellites loudly asserted that we had at last got a War Minister equal to his task. They, however, being civilians, knew as little of the subject, which with immeasurable audacity they pretended to comprehend, as the object of their admiration, and thoughtful officers shook their heads, saying "Wait a bit, and you will see." We have waited and we have seen that the professional soldier was right, and the lawyers, merchants, and manufacturers who undertook to teach him his business were wrong. As regards the men there can be no doubt, while as respects the officers there are indications that the Cassandra-like predictions of the mere militaire will soon be justified. It is of the utmost importance that, in an army constituted as ours is, the officers should belong unmistakably to a class superior to that from which the rank and file are drawn. They must be men accustomed to command, and therefore not likely to be rendered arbitrary and tyrannical by unaccustomed authority. They must also in manners and habits be such as will impress their inferiors. Englishmen are naturally aristocratic. Even the most Radical towns go and will with enthusiasm be visited by a person of undoubted rank and position. The most Republican constituencies would prefer as an exponent of their opinions a gentleman to a low-class man. The British soldier is the most conservative being in England, and discriminates with wonderful acuteness between the true and would-be aristocrat. His highest term of praise is that an officer is a real gentleman. He finds it out about every officer in the regiment, and the first-born is almost invariably the best liked. He will stand vehement abuse from an officer of family, merely remarking, with a shrug, "The Captain" or "Major is in a bad temper this morning;" but he sullenly resents much less from one who, in his opinion, is a *parvenu* or man of no family. The explanation is that the true gentleman may be violent, but he is not malignant, and seldom says anything which rankles; while the snob is spiteful, uses expressions which lower the soldiers' self-respect, and bears grudges. The great difference in rank between the gentleman and his inferior produces impartiality, and this fact the inferior feels without being able to explain. Besides, the social position of the thoroughbred officer strengthens his authority, and he is so sure of respect that he is not always exacting it. He does not conceive it possible that he should ever be taken for less than he is, and is consequently courteous and accessible. A soldier, too, takes pride in the attentions shown his officer by great people. As to the snob, the soldier is indignant that he should be ordered about by a man who, save in the matter of money, is no better than himself, and bitterly reflects that for all Captain Smith's haughtiness his father after all was once only a petty tradesman. He bears envy, therefore, towards Captain Smith; whereas he would as soon think of envying the Duke of Norfolk as Lieutenant Percy. The former is only a lucky member of his own class, while the latter belongs to a class immeasurably superior.

It may therefore be assumed that it will be an evil day for the British Army when the majority of its officers cease to belong to the higher classes. We fear that evil day is approaching. Every *Gazette* contains the names of officers of the old stamp who are retiring, and those of officers of the new stamp who are taking their places. In the last list of successful candidates at the half yearly examination the large majority of names were those of men belonging to the middle-classes. There was scarcely a score who could be said to belong to really good families, and we fancy each succeeding list will exhibit this downward tendency in a progressively increasing degree. Already the Artillery and Engineers are becoming swamped by plebeians, men whose early associations are those of the shop and the livery stable. In time, however, we fancy the Artillery and Engineers will contain a better stamp of officers, from a social point of view, than the line, thus reversing the old order of things. The reason is plain: in order to cram for Woolwich a certain amount of money is required, and wealth argues ordinarily a decent *entourage* and respectable associations. For the line, on the contrary, the examination is such that, in these days of giving gratis education to the lower orders, almost anyone with their ability and application can pass without the aid of the costly crammer. It is notorious that the sons of mechanics, and even peasants, are able to obtain a good education at the numerous universities in that country, and the eager desire to let the lower orders monopolise exhibitions and scholarships in England will soon place them on the same footing as their Scotch equals. We may, therefore, ere long expect to see the mess-rooms of the line filled by broad-south lans with the manners and habits of the pot-house. These men may have mastered a few algibraical formulæ, but they will be ignorant of the art of command. They may spell correctly, but will speak vulgarly. They may be well up in the exact sciences, but they will eat pea with a knife. They may be acquainted with a certain number of dates, but they will be ignorant of the principles of honour. In short, they will be merely commissioned boors, and as such will utterly fail to obtain the respect and esteem of the soldier. This is what open competition is bringing us to—and what is its justification? Simply theory, which is not confirmed by experience, and is utterly contrary to common sense and the feelings of the most interested in the matter—*i.e.*, the rank and file. But why, it may be asked, do men of family leave, why do not men of family seek to enter the army? They leave because the conditions of service have been dishonestly changed; and they abstain from competing because, though willing enough to fight for their country, they do not care to be obliged to continue those sake *in statu pupillari*, and to be perpetually passing examinations on subjects, the usefulness of many of which is apparent neither to them nor to any one else, save a few plausible fanatics bitten by the Chinese mania for measuring merit by learning.

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CONTENTS.
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Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
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Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
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Rohlkar State Railway.
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Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh Rohilkhand Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
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